

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

LAUSTEVEION JOHNSON,  
Plaintiff  
v.  
A. SHOOTING, et al.,  
Defendants

Case No.: 3:22-cv-00297-ART-CSD

Order

Re: ECF No. 28

Before the court is defendant Kody Holloway's motion to set aside the Clerk's default entered against him on December 20, 2022. (ECF No. 28.) Plaintiff did not oppose the motion.

For the reasons set forth below, the motion is granted.

## I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is an inmate in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC), proceeding pro se with a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The court screened his first amended complaint (FAC), and allowed him to proceed with retaliation claims against defendants Ashcraft, Cornfield, Daniels, Fernandez, Fratis, Gregoire, Holloway, Meza, Rynerson, Suwe, Widmar, as well as John Does when he discovers their identity. (ECF No. 6.)

The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) accepted service for Ashcraft, Cornfield, Daniels, Fernandez, Fratis, Meza, Rynerson, Suwe, and Widmar. Service was not accepted for Gregoire or Holloway, and their last known addresses were filed under seal. (ECF Nos. 9, 10.) Summons were issued for Gregoire and Holloway, and they were served on October 4 and October 7, 2022, respectively. (ECF Nos. 13, 14, 15.) An answer was filed on behalf of Ashcraft, Cornfield, Daniels, Fernandez, Fratis, Gregoire, Meza, Rynerson, Suwe, and Widmar on

1 October 27, 2022. (ECF No. 16.)

2 On December 14, 2022, Plaintiff filed a motion requesting that default judgment be  
 3 entered against Holloway because he had been served but had not filed an answer or otherwise  
 4 responded to the FAC. (ECF No. 24.) Plaintiff's motion was granted to the extent the Clerk of  
 5 Court was directed to enter default against Holloway; however, the court noted that default  
 6 judgment was reserved for a separate motion. (ECF Nos. 25, 26.)

7 On December 28, 2022, Holloway filed this motion to set aside the Clerk's entry of  
 8 default. (ECF No. 28.)

## 9 II. DISCUSSION

10 Preliminarily, it is appropriate to grant Holloway's motion because Plaintiff did not  
 11 oppose the request to set aside the Clerk's entry of default. LR 7-2(d).

12 Moreover, Holloway's motion sets forth good cause for setting aside the entry of default.

13 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(a) provides that “[w]hen a party against whom a  
 14 judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defendant, and that  
 15 failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must enter the party's default.” Fed. R. Civ.  
 16 P. 55(a).

17 “The court may set aside an entry of default for good cause....” Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(c). “To  
 18 determine ‘good cause,’ a court must ‘consider[ ] three factors: (1) whether [the party seeking to  
 19 set aside the default] engaged in culpable conduct that led to the default; (2) whether [the party]  
 20 had [no] meritorious defense; or (3) whether reopening the default judgment would prejudice’  
 21 the other party.” *U.S. v. Signed Personal Check No. 730 of Yubran S. Mesle*, 615 F.3d 1085,  
 22 1091 (9th Cir. 2010) (citation omitted, alteration original) (*Mesle*). “A finding that any one of  
 23 these factors is true is sufficient reason for the district court to refuse to set aside the default.” *Id.*

1 (citation omitted). That said, the “rules for determining when a default should be set aside are  
 2 solicitous towards movants, especially those whose actions leading to the default were taken  
 3 without the benefit of legal representation.” *Id.* at 1089 (citations omitted).

4 “[J]udgment by default is a drastic step appropriate only in extreme circumstances; a case  
 5 should, whenever possible, be decided on the merits.” *Id.* (citations omitted).

6 First, insofar as culpable conduct is concerned, “a defendant’s conduct is culpable if he  
 7 has received actual or constructive notice of the filing of the action and *intentionally* failed to  
 8 answer.” *Mesle*, 615 F.3d at 1092 (citations omitted, emphasis original). “[I]n this context the  
 9 term ‘intentionally’ means that a movant cannot be treated as culpable simply for having made a  
 10 conscious choice not to answer; rather, to treat a failure to answer as culpable, the movant must  
 11 have acted with bad faith, such as an ‘intention to take advantage of the opposing party,  
 12 interfering with judicial decisionmaking, or otherwise manipulate the legal process.’” *Id.*  
 13 (citation omitted). Courts have ““typically held that a defendant’s conduct was culpable for  
 14 purposes of the [good cause] factors where there is no explanation of the default inconsistent  
 15 with a devious, deliberate, willful, or bad faith failure to respond.”” *Id.* (citation omitted).  
 16 “[S]imple carelessness” is typically not sufficient. *Id.* (citations omitted).

17 The OAG reached out to Holloway and received his request for representation on  
 18 October 31, 2022; however, at that time, previous counsel for Defendants was out of the office  
 19 on leave and the request for representation was inadvertently not included in the electronic  
 20 database for this case. Thus, new counsel for Defendants was unaware of the request for  
 21 representation when he took over handling of this case, and as such, he did not timely file an  
 22 answer on Holloway’s behalf.

1       *Mesle* instructs that there must be bad faith: an intention to take advantage of the  
2 opposing party, or to interfere with or manipulate the judicial process. Those circumstances are  
3 not present here. Simple carelessness or inadvertence is insufficient. The court finds that  
4 Holloway did not engage in culpable conduct that led to the entry of default.

5       Second, “[a] defendant seeking to vacate a default judgment must present specific facts  
6 that would constitute a defense. But the burden on a party seeking to vacate a default judgment is  
7 not extraordinarily heavy.” *Mesle*, 615 F.3d at 1094 (citation omitted). “All that is necessary to  
8 satisfy the ‘meritorious defense’ requirement is to allege sufficient facts that, if true, would  
9 constitute a defense[.]” *Id.* “[T]he question whether the factual allegation [i]s true’ is not to be  
10 determined by the court when it decides the motion to set aside the default.” *Id.* (citation  
11 omitted). That is the subject of later litigation. *Id.*

12       Here, Holloway asserts that he is joining in Defendants’ answer and specifically denies  
13 that he retaliated against Plaintiff or that Plaintiff was subject to excessive force under the Eighth  
14 Amendment.

15       The court finds Holloway’s asserted defenses sufficient under the circumstances to  
16 demonstrate a meritorious defense for purposes of setting aside the entry of default.

17       Finally, to be prejudicial, setting aside the default must “result in greater harm than  
18 simply delaying resolution of the case.” *Mesle*, 615 F.3d at 1095 (citation omitted). “[T]he  
19 standard is whether [plaintiffs’] ability to pursue [their] claim will be hindered.” *TCI Group Life  
Ins. Plan v. Knoebber*, 244 F.3d 691, 701 (9th Cir. 2001), *overruled on other grounds*, (citing  
21 *Falk v. Allen*, 739 F.3d 461, 463 (9th Cir. 1984) (per curiam)). Merely being forced to litigate on  
22 the merits is not prejudicial. *Id.*

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1 Plaintiff would not be prejudiced by an order setting aside default because he has not  
2 opposed the motion to set forth any purported prejudice. Moreover, this case is in its early stages  
3 and Plaintiff has plenty of time to conduct discovery and pursue his claim as to Holloway. The  
4 fact that Plaintiff does not oppose Holloway's motion, coupled with the brief amount of time that  
5 Holloway was in default, leads the court to conclude that setting aside the default would not be  
6 prejudicial to Plaintiff.

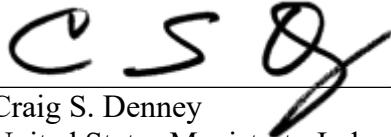
7 In sum, these factors, coupled with the public policy of deciding cases on their merits,  
8 weigh in favor of setting aside the Clerk's entry of default against Holloway.

9 **III. CONCLUSION**

10 Holloway's motion to set aside the Clerk's entry of default (ECF No. 28) is **GRANTED**.

11  
12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

13 Dated: February 2, 2023

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Craig S. Denney  
United States Magistrate Judge

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